

## Made next round

All four Soviet teams did well in the second-leg games of the second stage of the European football cups. In the Champions Cup Dnepropetrovsk beat Bulgarian Levski Spartak 1-0 to make the quarterfinals. Moscow Dynamo downed Maltese Hibernians to move into the Cup Winners Cup quarterfinals.

The UEFA has the biggest field of all, and so the clubs compiled only in the 1/16th finals. Moscow Spartak prevailed over the GDR's Lokomotive and Minak Dynamo outplayed Portugal's Sporting to make the 1/8th finals.

In the Champions Cup holders English Liverpool and Portugal's Benfica played two uncompromising games. Liverpool won the first 3-1 and last 1-0. In the second, providing an aggregate. In a surprise UEFA game Belgian Anderlecht thrashed strong Italian Fiorentina 6-2.

The next UEFA games are due on November 28 and December 12, while the other cup games will resume only next spring.

Vladimir McMillin



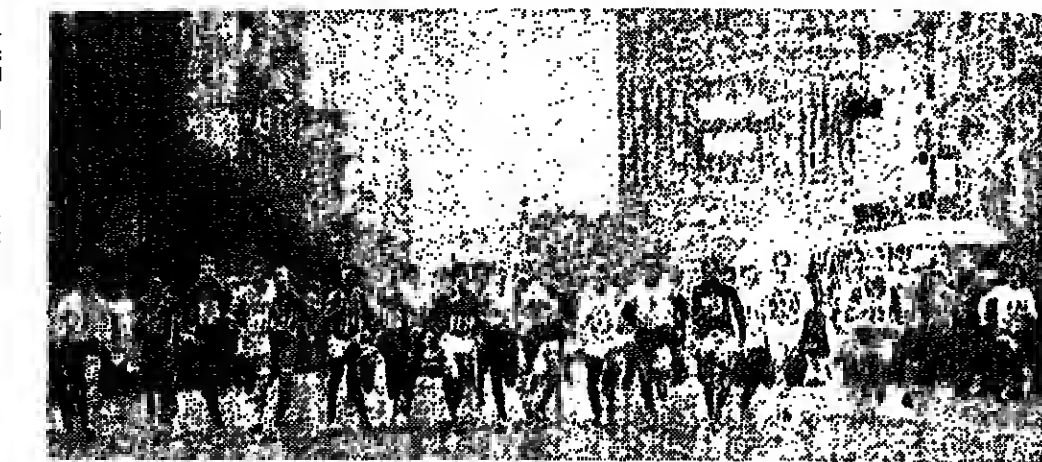
Moscow Spartak take on GDR's Lokomotive.

## Japanese papers on Soviet volleyball

The Soviet volleyball team have confirmed yet again that they are the best in the world, say the Japanese newspapers commenting on the match between the Soviet and American teams who played as part of the international Japan Cup games. In a tense match which lasted nearly three hours the Soviet team won 3-2.

The match in Kyoto, comments "Asahi Shimbun" has offered the Soviet athletes a splendid opportunity to demonstrate their power. Having set up powerful defence and mounting vigorous attacks, they have defeated the winners of the Los Angeles Olympics.

This was a most interesting game in which it became clear who is stronger — the champions and World Cup winners or the gold medalists of the



The annual celebration athletic relay started from Moscow's Sovetskaya Square on November 8.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

## 'Izvestia' tournament in the offing

Coaches of two leading Moscow ice-hockey clubs missed their charges' games in the national championship because of illness. Yuri Moiseyev's two weeks of absence cost Moscow Dynamo a 1-2 defeat by Gorky Torpedo, while Vladimir Shadrin missed Moscow Spartak's 3-3 draw versus Leningrad Army Club.

11 out of 12 top division clubs still have the chances of making the top eight which would continue in the medals scramble in the second stage. Understandably there was keen competition in the first three rounds of the second stage.

CAC scored three successive wins at home and away and have improved a lot lately in general, even though they have

problems, too, to contend with. Coach Viktor Tikhonov is evidently dissatisfied with the attack trio centre Lortinov, who was successfully replaced by Irek Gimayev and Bykov in the last match.

Gorky Torpedo have been making gains, too, beating Moscow Spartak and Dynamo to avenge their first stage defeats. Leningrad won two of their three recent games.

Beginning with the 15th round, in which Moscow Dynamo will meet CAC, and nearly until the end of the second stage top-division teams will play every other day on a more busy schedule. The national team coaches think that in this way aspirants to the national team could better prepare for the "Izvestia" tournament.

## 'Prague Skates' over

Sverdlovsk figure skaters Yuliyevs and Alexei Tatarsov have won the prize in the "Prague Skates" meet. Muscovite Guren Vanlanyan came third in the men's event. The

winner was host Petr Barns. Building Muscovites Ilya Zhuk and Oleg Petrov came fourth in the dancing duets. The winners were Japanese Noriko Sato and Takashi Takashi.



## Challenger runs out of time-outs

Two successive breaks came in the Moscow world men's chess title match. One at the request of Anatoly Karpov and another on November 7, when Karpov was granted the challenge on November 9. Indeed, Karpov has already won the first 24 games, while Kasparov still two left and could not later, with each next eight games allowing either an extra break. Before that rather a lengthy interval Kasparov played the 22nd game.

At the outset experts predicted that regular "battles" would follow that night. One indicator that was the choice of the tactical opening used only in the match. Also, Karpov went off the beaten track in the eighth move.

The Black, too, played even though facing some problems. Karpov found an interesting counter-play plan at one time he could do it, but the challenger had no time for such moves.

Initiative, Kasparov made to initiate another with 13th successive move was upon, the 18th to take a break for such matches.

Meanwhile a women's championship in Kiev for a sensation. The title was won by experienced Anna Avdeyeva and also former finalist (Kirovskiy) Svetlana Yevseyeva, who scored 9.5 out of a possible 10.

Viktor BARNES

## Pan-Indian games—once in two years

The Indian Olympic Association has decided to regularize national sports events. Large games will be held in two years—in memory of the late Indira Gandhi. The games will be held in the Himalayan foothills in the northern Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir.

For the first time a decision was made to create a regular winter games association. The sports events will be held in the Himalayan foothills in the northern Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir.

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EDITORIAL BOARD  
Address: 16/2 Gorky Street, Moscow, USSR.  
Published Tuesday and Thursday  
Index 90978

## IN MEMORY OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Soviet people deeply honour the memory of Jawaharlal Nehru. This was stated in Moscow at a public gathering devoted to the 25th anniversary of the glorious son of India.

The speakers at the gathering stressed that the USSR associated the name of Nehru with all-round development of Soviet-Indian cooperation and the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. He was an outstanding political leader and statesman of our time, who devoted his life to the struggle against colonial oppression and for the consolidation of India's independence. He consistently advocated effective peace and détente. His daughter, Indira Gandhi, tirelessly worked to preserve and promote this cause. Her tragic death is deeply mourned by the Soviet people.

This country will do all it can to bolster friendship and cooperation with India, as an important factor in maintaining peace and world security. There were recollections of meetings with Nehru and verses in his memory were recited.

## On the threshold of the last year of the five-year period

At its regular meeting the Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee considered the plan and budget for 1985, adopting the 11th five-year plan. The meeting was addressed by Konstantin Chernenko.

He said, in particular, that the last two years have been marked by positive changes in the development of practically all branches of the national economy.

In industry, for example, the average annual increment in output (32,000 million rubles) in 1983-1984 will be 50 per cent higher than that of the two years of the five-year plan.

Konstantin Chernenko made special mention of the social part of the plan. "According to the majority of indicators," he said, "we are now approaching the level of the targets of the five-year plan. This concerns the increase of the social consumption funds, the building of living accommodation, schools, hospitals, polyclinics, kindergartens and nursery schools. In 1985 the rate of growth of the population will be chosen line. It is also being that all these achievements are based on a greater

effectiveness of the national economy and better qualitative indicators".

The leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state stressed that the people must not be content with what has been achieved. The draft plan for 1985 determines higher growth rates of the most important economic indicators than the average during the previous four years. On account of higher labour productivity it is intended to obtain practically the entire increase of the national income and 95 per cent of the increase of industrial output.

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effectiveness of the national economy and better qualitative indicators".

The draft plan envisages the further development of foreign economic ties, especially intensive with the CMEA member-countries.

"Our country is not going to attack anyone. This is clear to every sensible-minded person. But we shall strengthen our defence capability to safeguard the peaceful labour of the Soviet people, and defend the cause of peace all over the world," Konstantin Chernenko stressed. Pointing out that all targets of the plan must be fulfilled, Konstantin Chernenko focused on

what was necessary to achieve this.

Among the chief factors he named the provision of economic and organizational conditions for the promotion of the creative activity of the masses, the economy of material resources, the rational utilization of labour, an improvement in the quality of output, the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production, the perfecting of management and the entire economic mechanism.

The Soviet leader dwelt on the problem of supplying the population with industrial goods and services. Pointing to the difficulties in this sphere, he said that the work on the comprehensive programme for the development of the production of consumer goods and the services sphere is nearing completion.

In conclusion, Konstantin Chernenko expressed the conviction that Communists and working people will accept the 1985 plan as a programme of specific action and successfully fulfil it.

The full text of Konstantin Chernenko's speech is published in the Supplement to MN in foreign language editions.



This English mother is demonstrating to her children the security of her children and against the nuclear threat.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## POLITICAL INSANITY

These days one gets hints from Washington that America intends to conduct all international affairs on a more constructive basis and to seek solutions to existing problems, writes Pravda. But in reality what we are witnessing are attempts to complicate the international situation and to further aggravate tensions.

Facts prove that Washington is opposed to any peaceful political settlement in Central America and that it is bent on sabotaging attempts being made in this direction by the Latin American countries notably by the Conzadors group.

This is exactly the meaning of the all-out anti-Nicaragua campaign currently going on in

the United States and accompanied by direct threats and demonstrations of military muscle. In order to justify the attacks against Nicaragua, the Americans first resorted to inventions that Soviet combat planes had been delivered to Nicaragua. The falsehood at this allegation was proved as soon as the Nicaraguan Government rejected it flatly.

The organizers of this provocation were caught red-handed, yet this did not stop them. They then floated another story that, though there are no plane deliveries, Nicaragua was receiving massive supplies of heavy arms in continuous stream.

(Continued on page 3)



The Nicaraguan Government is mobilizing all the people as a measure aimed at defending the republic in the face of sharply increased threat of armed aggression from the United States. Pictures: Women factory-workers in Managua journey to handle machine's gun.

## USSR Supreme Soviet congratulates Ortega

The first really free general elections in the history of Nicaragua, successfully conducted despite the strong resistance of enemies of the Sandinista revolution, are another important democratic step of the Nicaraguan people, stresses a message of greetings from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to Daniel Ortega Saavedra on his election as President of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The message expresses confidence that friendly relations between the USSR and the Republic of Nicaragua will further develop for the good of the peoples of both nations, and in the interest of strengthening peace and world security.

## FACTS and EVENTS

● France's total foreign debt has reached 1,174 thousand million francs, which is 2.5 times higher than the sum registered in April 1981, or before the Socialists came into office, says a report of the French Senate's Financial Committee.

● The British Government ought to resume as soon as possible the negotiations with Argentina over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, said a leading opposition MP in Parliament in London.

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

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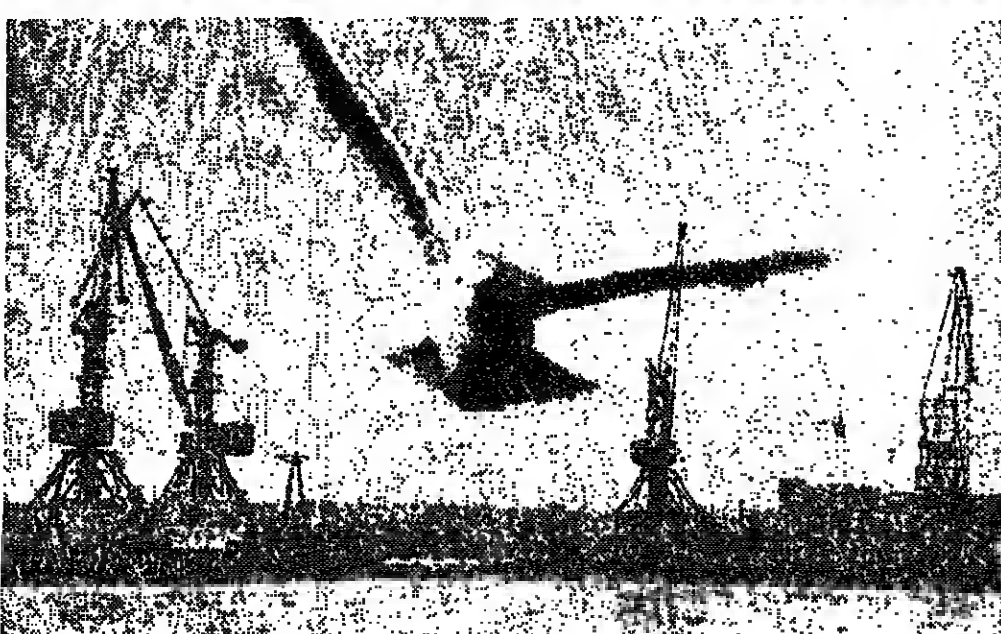
## Round the Soviet Union

MAJOR RESERVES OF WATER HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE BOWELS OF THE KARAKUM DESERT IN THE WEST OF TURKMENIA. A SOVIET REPUBLIC IN CENTRAL ASIA. The thirty kilometers from the village of Oglesky, an underground fresh water lens with a set of wells has been headed over for construction. From here several thousand cubic metres of spring water will come to the village every twenty-four hours. Since the beginning of the current five-year plan, the prospectors have commissioned nine subterranean storages of water.

THIRTY VARIETIES OF URALIAN MARBLE WILL BE USED TO DECORATE METRO STATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. The exploitation of a new marble deposit has started in the vicinity of the city of Polevsky, which Uralite story-teller or Pavel Bazhov called a treasury. This stone is convenient to work with: blocks and facing plates are easily cut and polished. The shades and the pattern combine well in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) experts of the Uralian geological association have turned over to industry four big deposits of Uralian marbles.

OCEANOGRAPHIC, GEOLOGICAL, AND OTHER EXPLORATIONS IN THE PENZHA BAY OF THE SEA OF OKHOTSK HAS BEEN COMPLETED BY SPECIALISTS AND SCIENTISTS FROM THE INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY AND THE FAR EASTERN SCIENTIFIC CENTRE OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. Extensive information has been obtained about the peculiarities of the natural environment of the bay, the level of water in which during the tides is close to the record highest on earth. This work by the scientists continues the explorations which are linked with the solution of the problem of the construction of the power stations working on tidal waves in the Soviet Union.

## NEW PORT IN TALLINN



A deep-water commercial port, the biggest in the Baltic Sea, is being built in Minuga Bay not far from Tallinn. The present commercial port cannot cope with increasing traffic and yet cannot expand since its moorings are close to the residential districts from all sides. Besides, a modern large-tonnage ship cannot enter Tallinn. The deep-water moorings of the new port, named Novotallinn-

sky (new Tallinn port), will make it possible to receive merchant ships of practically any tonnage. The main territory and moorings will be built far in the sea — on an artificial island, laid with earth extracted from the bottom of the bay. Dry-cargo ships which weigh 100,000 tonnes and more will be able to berth at the moorings fenced off from the sea by a mighty breakwater. The first

project of the port alone, a grain complex which will start operation next year, can handle twice as many goods as the present Tallinn port. Specialized and general-purpose motor ships will be launched at the moorings of the harbour, among them Ro-Ro type ships with horizontal loading, light and container carriers.

Photo by Alexander Schelutayov

## NEW AMELIORATION PROGRAMME

A long-term amelioration programme to cover the years until the end of this millennium has been devised in this country.

Today, irrigated and drained lands with the total area of 31 million hectares give one-third of all farm produce including all the rice and cotton, three-fourths of vegetables, one half of fruit, etc.

The programme envisages a considerable increase in the irrigated and drained area of up to 30-42 million hectares by the end of the century. The first priority in the work of amelioration will be given to the grain-planting areas of the country where there are enough water ditches for all the crops to ripen. Zones of guaranteed agricultural production are being set up in the Northern Caucasus, in the Volga basin, in the Ukraine and in Moldavia. Irrigation is being actively developed in Central Asian republics, in the Caucasus, and in Kazakhstan.

The long-term programme includes further improvements in irrigation and drainage systems with most up-to-date machines and technologies, and application of new chemicals and other achievements in science and technology. All this will require considerable investments. That is why the programme includes, apart from expansion in the work of amelioration, some measures to improve their quality and to achieve utmost efficiency in their application. Whereas now the ameliorated lands produce 37 million tonnes of crops for 37 million tonnes of water, in 1990 they are expected to produce 80 million tonnes, and in the year 2050 — 115 to 120 million. A considerable growth has been provided for in the harvests of grain and vegetables.

current five-year plan period (1981-85), the first phase of the Zima Chemical Works has been commissioned. The initial material for its final product — synthetic resins — is also this salt. A salt mine in Tyrol to extract two million tonnes of salt a year is under construction in the Irkutsk Region. When commissioned, it will meet the demand in salt in the foodstuffs and fish processing industries, as well as in agriculture of Siberia and the Far East.

## Salt from a Siberian mine

The Bratsk timber-industrial complex has set up a big salt brine mine which is unusual for the pulp-and-paper industry. The table salt it extracts is used for the on-the-spot production of chlorine and caustic soda which serve as valuable components in the production of high-quality cellulose.

Geologists estimate that the reserves of salt here would be enough for the complex to operate for another 250 years. The mineral is extracted by means

of an economic method of leaching the salt layers. This makes it possible to avoid building a large number of surface structures and to stop transportation of salt from Lake Baikal which is a long distance away. Eastern Siberia has a genuine ocean of salt which lies in several layers under a vast territory in the region between the two rivers — the Lena and the Yenisei. The Siberian "salt depot" is increasingly involved into national economic operations. In the

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## CITY AND VILLAGE: REDISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR RESOURCES

In the pre-war years about a third of the Soviet population lived in the cities while two-thirds lived in rural areas. Now the situation has changed radically: nearly two-thirds of the population is concentrated in cities. Taking into consideration their concrete occupation it can be said that the country's non-agricultural population is 77 per cent whereas those engaged in agriculture constitute 23 per cent.

Quoting these figures the magazine KOMMUNIST writes that the situation thus shaped gives rise to a number of major economic problems. A greater part of the country's population is turning from producers of foodstuffs into their consumers. It means that agricultural output can be increased only through intensification. On the other hand, the growth of the effectiveness of agriculture makes it necessary to consolidate in the countryside some categories of workers, above all those who can handle sophisticated and high performance machinery.

The magazine notes that the main tasks in this direction were outlined in the Food Programme, Labour remuneration of many categories of agricultural workers and been considerably improved by 1983, more correlation was established between their wages and concrete achievements in their work. This was first applied to crop farming and later to animal raising. Considerable sums were allocated for improving living conditions, the construction of children's pre-school facilities and roads in the countryside.

## ECOLOGICAL POLICY IN ACTION

Conservation policies are in the focus of attention of the Party and the state. In confirmation of this thesis, the magazine POLITICHESKOYE SODERZHANIE quotes the following facts and figures:

In the tenth five-year plan of 1976-1980, the state

spent on conservation measures more than 2,000 million rubles. In the eleven five-year plan period of 1981-1985, the allocations for this purpose have been increased. Over the past few years, there have been a large number of effective measures put into effect for optimization of the use of nature. Among them is the introduction of low-waste processes, closed-cycle water supply systems, commissioning of new improvements of the existing purification facilities, raising the level of the use of the mineral resources, measures to combat soil erosion and forest fires, amelioration and forest restoration works, reclamation of land, and protection and reproduction of wild animals and plants.

This creates a situation in which the environment in the country on the whole is improving in many ways, the magazine stresses. Thus, in the three years of the current five-year plan period the amount of pollutants dumped into natural reservoirs has been reduced by 2.9 cubic kilometres a year. In the Astrakhan, Vitebsk, Kiev, Cherkassy, Osh and some other regions no liquids are discharged into natural reservoirs without purification. At present, 60 per cent of the need of industries in water are provided by closed-circuit systems, which allows to taking 220 cubic kilometres of water less from natural sources a year. This is four times the amount of average annual discharge of the Dnieper River. Despite the considerable increase in industrial output, in 1983 the overall amount of harmful substances discharged into the air by stationary sources of pollution decreased by almost nine million tonnes as compared with 1975.

## UNUSUAL BRIDGES AT THE BAM

When they say that the construction of the Baikal Amur Mainline has become a testing range for designing and introduction of unique construction methods, they mean first and foremost minor and medium bridges on the line, writes the newspaper MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS in its feature, "Search Conducted by Science". Bridges had to be built in extremely difficult conditions of permafrost which is sensitive to any human interference. In such conditions the builders had to build almost all of the 2,400 bridges in the line. From the very

beginning it was clear that it is impossible to build the bridges at the BAM with traditional methods. For the first time in the world practice it has been decided to construct fully-assembled bridges on tubular pylons. It is a structure consisting of several assembled, concrete columns lowered into wells drilled beforehand. The gap between the walls of the well and the pillar is filled with cement-sand mixture.

The erection of bridges on pile piers, the newspaper stresses, has become a matter of a step forward as the appearance of core instead of horse-drawn carriages. It has increased productivity three to four times and has halved the time needed to put up bridges.

OLD PEOPLE: PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS

The number of old people is growing — this is the main trend in the demographic situation in this country. It is typical today of all developed nations, including the USSR. There are now some 53 million pensioners in the USSR and the figure, according to forecasts, will grow to 60 million in a decade and a half.

Citing these figures, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Issues Yuri Pavlov writes in IZVESTIA that this creates a whole set of problems. One of the most serious is how to retain their social activity, to prolong the working age, and with it the life span, for, to paraphrase the ancient Romans, one can say that "labour is life".

As shown by medical research, the lengthening of social activity helps prolong life and preserve health. Hence the great significance attached to drawing pensioners to work. This is important first of all to them selves. This is necessary for society, once it is interested in the fullest use of the rich experience and high quality of workforce will continue to decline until the mid-90s, i.e., all another decade, the paper points out.

For instance, 50 per cent of pensioners work in Georgia, a Soviet Transcaucasian republic, and on average 35 per cent work nationwide, the article emphasizes.

## Places to visit

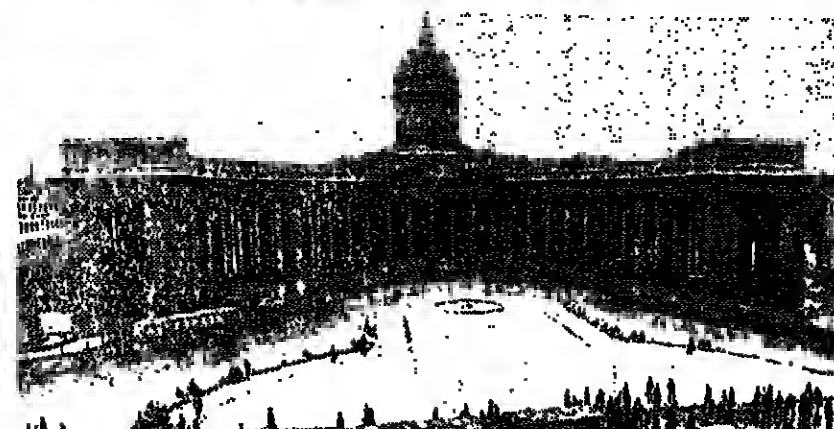
The city on the Neva was a rostrum even in the early 18th century. There were majestic palaces of the Admiralty and the Peter and Paul Cathedral competing with each other. Visitors to the city admired the two Academies of Arts and Sciences no less than the Marble, Tauride and the palaces which occupied their right places in the city plan. Nearby, on the south of Nevsky Prospekt, the majestic and strict Kazan Cathedral edited everyone.

The plan of this building gave architect Andrey Karamzin a place in the history of architecture. People have been admiring the palace for more than two centuries.

The almost sixty-metre high cupola of this cathedral, placed on a cylindrical drum from which it rises to the sky. The high windows of the cupola create a feeling of effect.

The remarkable rows of columns described in "War and Peace" stretch one hundred metres and 22 thirteen-metre high stones.

## The Kazan Cathedral



## Cosmonautics—encyclopedia

Soviet cosmonautics encyclopedia.

The encyclopedia will cover the legal aspects of space exploration and the all-important international treaties and other documents directed at ensuring peaceful uses of outer space. These, incidentally, have been initiated by the Soviet Union.

The book will contain data about the related programmes of all states involved in the exploration of outer space.

International missions, and on their colleagues in India, France and the United States.

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It will provide detailed descriptions of all the world's space rockets, satellites, interplanetary probes and engines of all types and sizes, from those fitting into a palm to those as large as a three-storey house. There will be entries on the fuel sources of space systems, launch sites, and space biology and medicine.

## Science and technology

## EXPLOSION JOINS PIPES

It takes fractions of a second for two metal pipes to be joined by means of a method developed by scientists in the Khar'kov Aviation Institute. They have suggested that the place where the pipes are to be joined should be embraced at the top with a steel bushing so that it could be instantly compressed by means of a precise and directional explosion. Such "brackets" make seams reliable and air-proof in various pipelines.

The high-frequency deformation, as the method has been called, has proved highly practicable in places where the traditional threaded or welded

joints are unsuitable. It is effective in joining pipes made of different metals and alloys, or parts which have non-metal anti-corrosion lining. The new technology can be used in the field and in places not easily accessible. Preliminary tests on oil pipelines in the Tatar Autonomous Republic have shown that its introduction will save a lot of money.

## HONORARY DIPLOMA

## TO A MEXICAN PROFESSOR

The diploma of the Honorary Doctor of Moscow Lomonosov University has been given to Leopoldo Zee, who is Director of the Centre of the Latin American Studies at Mexico's National University and General Coordinator in the International Association of Latin American Studies, for his numerous works which are imbued with the idea of national self-determination, liberation and cultural advancement of the people of Latin America.

This year the Soviet Union has seen the publication by the Progress Publishers of Leopoldo Zee's book, "The Philosophy of the American Indian (The Fate of Latin America)".

## There is no bad weather

Imagine yourself in the demonstration hall in the Vavilova Street in Moscow. Women's eyes are fixed on the stage where the bright and strict, the festive and businesslike, the mild and maxig hand is hand on a fashion show of colourful attire from the Byelorussian republic's house of fashions.

Before the spectators are evening dresses; models of the collection show this spring to Barcelona. Women in dark dresses decorated with silver seem to have come down from the dark caverns of Spanish masters of the past centuries.

Everything associated with

work and recreation—pull-over dresses, jumpers, skirts in classical and folkloric styles, costumes and summer sets—is demonstrated in the collection of clothes. The designers and tailors use Soviet-made materials such as flax cotton, silk, jacquard and woven cloths. Ninety per cent of the models are annually turned into manufactured dresses.

The French say: "There is no bad weather, there are only bad clothes". The Byelorussian fashion designers believe they are absolutely right. The models from Minsk are beautiful, elegant and comfortable.

Yekaterina BULYCHOVA



Picture shows some of models shown in Barcelona. Photos by Andrei Knyazev

## NOVOEXPORT



